

Long-Term Data from the USGS-BRD Mangrove Hydrology Sampling Network in Everglades National Park

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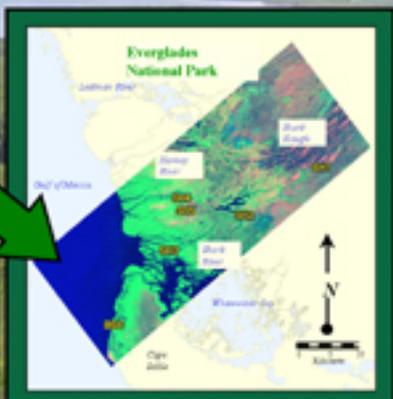
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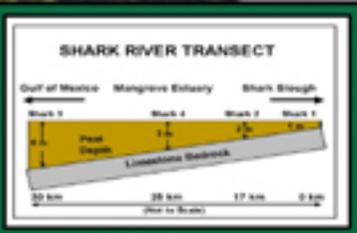
Hydrology Network



Figure 2.



Shark Transect



Introduction

- In 1992 this project was proposed by the National Park Service and University of Virginia and funded through the Global Climate Change Research Program. In 1994, Project was transferred to the National Biological Survey and subsequently merged into the USGS in 1996. Dr. Thomas J. Smith III is the GCC project principal investigator.
- Study Hypothesis: Changes in coastal hydrology, caused by rising sea level rise and changes in freshwater discharge related to climate change over inland areas will contribute to greater changes in the vegetation and soil at the coastal mangrove/freshwater marsh interface or ecotone.
- The Mangrove hydrology network is comprised of 17 gages located on the southwest coast and C111 basin of Everglades National Park (Figure 1.)
- There are Five Transects: Three on the southwest coast: Shark, Lottman and Chatham. Two transects are within the C111 basin. The Shark Transect (SH1, SH2, SH3, SH4 SH5 and SH6) is the principal transect since it follows the Shark Slough/Shark River.
- Meso-scale sites SH1, SH2 and SH3 are the focus of this presentation (figure 2)

Table 1. Hydrologic Parameters – Period of Record

Station	Parameter	Period of Record
SH1	Surface Water Level	1996-2002
	Groundwater Level	1996-2002
	Salinity	1996-2002
SH2	Surface Water Level	1996-2002
	Groundwater Level	1996-2002
	Salinity	1996-2002
SH3	Surface Water Level	1996-2002
	Groundwater Level	1996-2002
	Salinity	1996-2002

Shark Transect Data

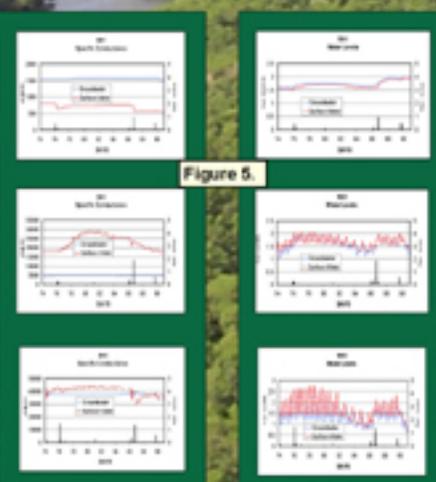
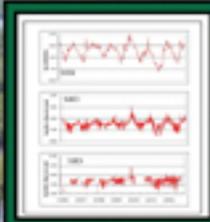


Figure 5.

SH1, SH2, SH3
Daily Surface
Water Levels
WY 1996-2002

Figure 4.



Discussion

- Each gage station monitors hourly surface water and groundwater levels, salinity (S) and temperature. Rainfall is collected at sites without tree canopies. Figure 3.
- Water quality and pore water salinity and temperature are sampled periodically.
- Hydrology monitored since 1995. Table 1. Daily surface water levels. Figure 4.
- Hourly surface and ground, salinity (S) and temperature water levels (two week time series) Figure 5.
- The principal influence on daily (sub-tidal) water levels at SH1 is rainfall and freshwater discharges, at SH2 it is surface flow and tides, and SH3 diurnal tides. Table 2.

Table 2. Station's Correlation to Sea Level

Station	Parameter	Correlation to Sea Level
SH1	Surface Water Level	Highly Correlated
	Groundwater Level	Highly Correlated
	Salinity	Highly Correlated
SH2	Surface Water Level	Highly Correlated
	Groundwater Level	Highly Correlated
	Salinity	Highly Correlated
SH3	Surface Water Level	Highly Correlated
	Groundwater Level	Highly Correlated
	Salinity	Highly Correlated

Acknowledgements

This poster was presented at the 2003 GEER Conference in Palm Harbor, FL April 2003. Financial support for this USGS research study was provided the USGS' Place-Based Studies and Global Climate Change Programs. Additional support was provided by DOI "Critical Ecosystems Studies Initiative" administered by Everglades National Park. Base funds were provided by the USGS Florida Integrated Science Centers - Center for Water and Restoration Studies. Field support was provided by Para Item, Christa Walker, Kevin Whelan and a cast of thousands. Special thanks to W. K. Nuttle for technical assistance and study design, Kevin Kahan for auxiliary hydrologic data and operation of the NPS database DataForever, Paul Teague for computer graphics and Everglades National Park providing our study permit.

Station Typical

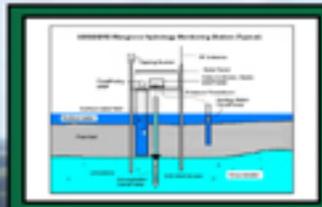


Figure 3.

Results

- Seven year time series hydrology data set, Shark transect hydrology data (WY 1996-2002) to be released in USGS publication OF-02-457 (publication pending, in review). Provisional data locally available.
- Development of common vertical reference for entire southwest gage networks - including NPS and other USGS gages.
- Secondary scientific investigations by authors, support staff and collaborators.
- Data from sampling sites provides real numbers for resource managers and decision makers, baseline physical data for a variety of meaningful ancillary scientific studies, and to assist with the calibration of Everglades restoration models.
- Productive integration efforts with ALL Florida USGS centers, divisions and with USGS research staff at Reston, Denver, Lafayette, Patuxent, and Menlo Park. Strong collaboration with our principal client Everglades National Park - especially via CCSI and CERP programs. And close association with Florida International University through SERC and LTER; University of Florida, University of Miami, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Yale University, University of Virginia, University of South Florida, Wageningen University and Laney College.